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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/614,751	HICKS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anthony S. Addy	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 October 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-11,13-17,27-36,39-44 and 47-58* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-11,13-17,27-36,39-44 and 47-58* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *See Continuation Sheet*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on October 02, 2007. **Claims 1, 3-11, 13-17, 27-36, 39-44** and **47-58** are pending in the present application.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on November 14, 2007, October 25, 2007, October 05, 2007 and May 24, 2007 has been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449 form or PTO/SB/08A and 08B forms).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1, 3-11, 13-17, 27-36, 39-44** and **47-58** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1, 3-11, 13-17, 27-32, 41-44 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** and further in view of **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins).**

Regarding claim 1, Gallant teaches a system for providing a single telephone number for use with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset (see col. 3,

lines 38-51, col. 5, lines 21-45 and Fig. 2 [i.e. Gallant's teaching of a one-number communications system for the purpose of allowing a subscriber to receive calls to a designated wireless or wireline communications terminal through the use of a single assigned telephone number meets the limitation of "a single telephone number for use with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset"]), the system comprising: a wireless access point wired to a wired data network (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 is shown), the wireless access point having a means for communicating with the digital cordless handset via a wireless connection to provide wireless access to the wired data network for the digital cordless handset (see col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 31), a telecommunications network generating a ring tone corresponding to a call at the second handset (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2), wherein the digital cordless handset and the second handset using the telecommunications network, are assigned a single telephone number (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line 13).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach a media gateway having, means for interfacing with a data switch, the data switch including programming means to respond to a routing information in a layer of a switching protocol to route data packets to the at least to at least one of the digital cordless handset and the second handset, means for enabling the wireless access point to generate a ring tone at the digital cordless handset, wherein a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to a single

telephone number on a telecommunications network is received at the media gateway, and means for linking the telecommunications network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5). Robbins teaches a media gateway having, means for interfacing with a data switch (*e.g. softswitch 134 reads on a data switch*), the data switch including programming means to respond to a routing information in a layer of a switching protocol (e.*g. media gateway control protocol (MGCP), SIP, SIGTRAN protocols*) to route data packets to the at least to at least one of the digital cordless handset and the second handset (e.g. *dual mode subscriber device130*) (see p. 6 [0082], p. 7 [0087-0088] and Fig. 6; *shows a media gateway 340 interfacing with an IP-based PBX softswitch 344 [i.e. IP-based PBX softswitch 344 reads on a data switch*]). Robbins further teaches the media gateway links a telecommunications network to a wired data network (see p. 6 [0081, lines 1-5] and Fig. 6), and the media gateway provides PBX services to a wireless LAN and a wired local area network, and such PBX services are known in the art to encompass functions, such as call hold, park, transfer, redirect, and/or other high level and low level call management features (see *Robbins*, p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in order to simultaneously ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming that a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

Regarding claim 3, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 2. Gallant in view of Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the ring tone is generated substantially simultaneously at the digital cordless handset and the second handset (see *Gallant,* col. 7, lines 24-26 and *Robbins*, p. 4 [0062] [i.e. Gallant's teaching of a nearly parallel call completion to both of the subscriber's wireline terminal and wireless terminal assigned to ***a single telephone number*** in combination with the teaching of Robbins that desk phone 136 and the dual mode subscriber device 130 may ring simultaneously for all incoming calls meets the limitations of "the ring tone is generated substantially simultaneously at the digital cordless handset and the second handset"]).

Regarding claim 4, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the telecommunications network comprises a public switched telephone network (see col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a public switched telephone network 140 is shown).

Regarding claim 5, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 4. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the second handset comprises at least

one wired handset connected to the public switched telephone network (see col. 5, lines 46-58, col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a wireline switch 120 for connecting wireline terminals, 104, 106 & 102 and connected to a public switched telephone network 140 are shown).

Regarding claim 6, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the telecommunications network comprises a wireless telecommunications network comprising means for providing wireless telecommunications on regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber wireless terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 constituting a wireless telecommunications network is shown).

Regarding claim 7, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 6. Gallant further teaches a system, wherein the second handset comprises means for communicating with the wireless telecommunications network via the wireless communications frequencies (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 are shown communicating wirelessly through wireless switch 130).

Regarding claim 8, Gallant teaches a method for providing a single telephone number for use with a plurality of handsets (see col. 3, lines 38-51), the method comprising: assigning a single telephone number to a first handset using a first telecommunications network, wherein the first telecommunication network comprises one or more wireless access points wired to a wired data network (see col. 6, lines 35-

40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 is shown); assigning the single telephone number to a second handset using a second telecommunications network (see col. 6, line 56 through col. 7, line13 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 and wireline switch 120 wired to data signaling network 160 for communicating with wireless and wireline subscriber terminals constitute first and second telecommunications networks); providing wireless access via the wireless access points to the wired data network for the first handset over a wireless connection (see col. 6, line 66 through col. 7, line 20 and Fig. 2); and the second telecommunications network being operative to generate a ring tone corresponding to the call at the second handset (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach enabling a media gateway to receive a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to the single telephone number on the second telecommunications network, the media gateway interfacing with a data switch for routing information in a layer of switching protocol to at least one of the first handset and the second handset, the media gateway enabling one of the wireless access points to generate a ring tone at the first handset, the second telecommunications network generating a ring tone corresponding to the call at the second handset, the media gateway linking the second telecommunications network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to

route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5). Robbins teaches, the media gateway interfacing with a data switch (*e.g. softswitch 134 reads on a data switch*) for routing information in a layer of switching protocol (e.*g. media gateway control protocol (MGCP), SIP, SIGTRAN protocols*) to at least one of the first handset and the second handset (e.g. *dual mode subscriber device130*) (see p. 6 [0082], p. 7 [0087-0088] and Fig. 6; *shows a media gateway 340 interfacing with an IP-based PBX softswitch 344 [i.e. IP-based PBX softswitch 344 reads on a data switch*]). According to Robbins, the media gateway links a telecommunications network to a wired data network (see p. 6 [0081, lines 1-5] and Fig. 6), and the media gateway provides PBX services to a wireless LAN and a wired local area network, and such PBX services are known in the art to encompass functions, such as call hold, park, transfer, redirect, and/or other high level and low level call management features (see *Robbins*, p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in order to simultaneously ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming that a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

Regarding claim 9, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, detecting an incoming communication from a calling party to the single telephone number (see col. 9, lines 2-4 and Figures 5 & 6); and in response to detection of the incoming communication, placing outgoing communications to the first handset and the second handset (see col. 9, lines 2-26 and Figures 5 & 6).

Regarding claim 10, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 9. Gallant further teaches a method, connecting the incoming communication to the first handset to be answered of either the first handset or the second handset (see col. 7, lines 14-25 and col. 9, lines 28-44).

Regarding claim 13, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the first handset comprises a digital cordless handset for communicating with the one or more wireless access points via the unregulated wireless connection (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 are shown communicating wirelessly through wireless switch 130).

Regarding claim 14, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second network comprises a wireless network providing wireless telecommunications on regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber wireless terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 constituting a wireless network is shown).

Regarding claim 15, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 14. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second handset comprises a wireless device communicating with the wireless network via the wireless communications frequencies (see col. 5, lines 30-33, col. 5, lines 42-44 and Fig. 2; where one or more subscriber wireless terminals 110 are shown communicating wirelessly through wireless switch 130).

Regarding claim 16, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second network comprises a public switched telephone network (see col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a public switched telephone network 140 is shown).

Regarding claim 17, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 16. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the second handset comprises a wired handset connected to the public switched telephone network (see col. 5, lines 46-58, col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a wireline switch 120 for connecting wireline terminals, 104, 106 & 102 and connected to a public switched telephone network 140 are shown).

Regarding claim 27, Gallant teaches a system for providing a single telephone number for use with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset (see col. 3, lines 38-51, col. 5, lines 21-45 and Fig. 2 [i.e. Gallant's teaching of a one-number communications system for the purpose of allowing a subscriber to receive calls to a designated wireless or wireline communications terminal through the use of a single assigned telephone number meets the limitation of "a single telephone number for use

with a digital cordless handset and with a second handset"]), the system comprising: means for receiving an incoming call directed to a telephone number, wherein the telephone number is assigned to the digital cordless handset and second handset (see col. 9, lines 2-4 and Figures 5 & 6); means for routing the incoming call to the digital cordless handset; wherein the digital cordless handset communicates via a wireless connection with a wireless access point wired to a wired data network for wireless access to the wired data network (see col. 7, lines 1-25, col. 9, lines 2-44 and Figures 2, 5 & 6); and means for routing the incoming call to the second handset, wherein the second handset communicates with a telecommunication network (see col. 7, lines 1-25, col. 9, lines 2-44 and Figures 2, 5 & 6), the telecommunications network generating a ring tone corresponding to the call at the digital cordless handset (see col. 6, lines 6-20, col. 7, lines 1-26 and Fig. 2).

Gallant fails to explicitly teach means for enabling a media gateway to receive a call directed toward the second handset corresponding to the telephone number on the telecommunications network, the media gateway interfacing with a data switch for routing information in a layer of switching protocol to at least one of the digital cordless handset and the second handset, the media gateway enabling the wireless access points to generate a ring tone at the digital cordless handset, and the media gateway linking the telecommunications network to the wired data network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Robbins teaches an extension of a local area phone system to a wide area network, wherein a media gateway is implemented to route calls directed toward a wired desktop phone and simultaneously generate a ring

tone at a dual mode subscriber device enabled to communicate over the wireless local area network and the wide area cellular network (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5). Robbins teaches, the media gateway interfacing with a data switch (*e.g. softswitch 134 reads on a data switch*) for routing information in a layer of switching protocol (e.*g. media gateway control protocol (MGCP), SIP, SIGTRAN protocols*) to at least one of the digital cordless handset and the second handset (e.g. *dual mode subscriber device130*) (see p. 6 [0082], p. 7 [0087-0088] and Fig. 6; *shows a media gateway 340 interfacing with an IP-based PBX softswitch 344 [i.e. IP-based PBX softswitch 344 reads on a data switch*]). According to Robbins, the media gateway links a telecommunications network to a wired data network (see p. 6 [0081, lines 1-5] and Fig. 6), and the media gateway provides PBX services to a wireless LAN and a wired local area network, and such PBX services are known in the art to encompass functions, such as call hold, park, transfer, redirect, and/or other high level and low level call management features (see *Robbins*, p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the media gateway of Robbins in the system of Gallant, in order to simultaneously ring the wired desktop phone and the dual mode subscriber device for all incoming calls to avoid missed calls assuming that a user is currently away from his office premises and located within a cellular coverage area, but outside the WLAN coverage area as taught by Robbins (see p. 4 [0062]).

Regarding claim 28, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Gallant further teaches a system, further comprising means for placing outgoing

calls to the digital cordless handset and the second handset, in response to receiving the incoming call directed to the telephone number (see col. 9, lines 2-4, col. 9, lines 2-26 and Figures 5 & 6); and means for connecting the incoming call to the first handset to be answered of either the digital cordless handset or the second handset (see col. 7, lines 14-25 and col. 9, lines 28-44).

Regarding claims 11 and 29, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 10 and 27. Gallant further teaches a method, dropping each of the outgoing communications other than the outgoing communication associated with the first handset to be answered (see col. 7, lines 14-26 and col. 9, lines 11-44).

Regarding claim 30, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the means for communicating provides voice-over-internet- protocol (VOIP) service to the digital cordless handset (see p. 4 [0058 & 0061]).

Regarding claim 31, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the means for communicating is wired to the wired data network through a broadband residential gateway comprising a broadband modem and a router, the broadband residential gateway comprises means for enabling being configured to enable means for communicating to connect to the wired data network (see p. 5 [0069] and p. 7 [0088]).

Regarding claim 32, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the means for communicating uses subscriber identity module SIM information from the digital cordless handset to

determine if a user associated with the digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network (see p. 16 [0160 & 0162]).

Regarding claims 41 and 43, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 6 and 14. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the wireless communications frequencies comprise regulated wireless communications frequencies (see col. 6, lines 1-5 and col. 7, lines 8-15).

Regarding claims 42 and 44, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 41 and 43. Gallant further teaches a method, wherein the regulated wireless communications frequencies comprise frequencies assigned to a service provider (see col. 6, lines 1-5 and col. 7, lines 8-15).

Regarding claim 58, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Gallant in view of Robbins further teaches a system, wherein the data switch comprises a signal transfer point (see *Gallant*, col. 6, lines 21-24)

6. Claims 33-36 and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** and further in view of **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)** as applied to claims 1, 8 and 27 above, and further in view of **Mohammed, U.S. Patent Number 6,922,559 (hereinafter Mohammed).**

Regarding claims 33, 34, 35, 36, 39 and 40, Gallant in view of Robbins teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 8 and 27. The combination of Gallant and Robbins fails to explicitly teach the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection,

and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection providing wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider.

Mohammed, however, teaches a system, wherein an unlicensed base station subsequently provides service to a handset using unlicensed, free spectrum (e.g., spectrum around 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz) and when a subscriber of the handset is within range of the unlicensed base station, the subscriber enjoys low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services (see col. 2, lines 19-30). Mohammed further teaches, in addition, the subscriber enjoys extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building, since this type of service range is not reliably provided by a licensed wireless system (see col. 2, lines 25-31).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gallant and Robbins with Mohammed, wherein the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection providing wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider, in order for a subscriber to enjoy low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services in addition to enjoying an extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building.

7. Claims 47-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over - **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)** and further in view of **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant).**

Regarding claim 47, Robbins teaches a media gateway (see p. 6 [0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 6; shows a media gateway 340) comprising: means for enabling a wireless access point to generate a ring tone at a digital cordless handset (see p. 4 [0062], p. 6[0081], p. 7 [0085] and Fig. 6 [*i.e. it is obvious media gateway 340 comprises means for enabling wireless access points 132A-132N to generate a ring tone at a digital cordless handset (e.g. desk phone 136 and dual mode subscriber device130), since Robbins teaches the media gateway provides PBX services to a wireless LAN 132 and a wired local area network 138, and such PBX services are known in the art to encompass functions, such as call hold, park, transfer, redirect, and/or other high level and low level call management features*]); means for interfacing with a data switch (*e.g. softswitch 134 reads on a data switch*) for routing information in a layer of a switching protocol (e.*g. media gateway control protocol (MGCP), SIP, SIGTRAN protocols*) to at least one of first handset and a second handset (e.g. *dual mode subscriber device130*) (see p. 6 [0082], p. 7 [0087-0088] and Fig. 6; *shows a media gateway 340 interfacing with an IP-based PBX softswitch 344 [i.e. IP-based PBX softswitch 344 reads on a data switch*]), means for linking a telecommunications network to a wired data network (see p. 6 [0081, lines 1-5] and Fig. 6), the telecommunications network generating a ring tone corresponding to a call at a second handset (see p. 4 [0062] *[i.e. Robbins teaches desk phone 136 and the dual mode subscriber device 130 may ring simultaneously for all incoming calls*]), the wireless access point being wired to the wired data network (see p. 3 [0054 & 0056], p. 4 [0062] and Fig. 6), the wireless access point communicating with the digital cordless handset via a wireless connection to provide wireless access to the

wired data network for the digital cordless handset (see p. 3 [0054 & 0056], p. 4 [0062] and Fig. 6); and means for receiving the call directed toward the second handset (see p. 4 [0062], p. 9 [0106], p. 14 [0143] and p. 16 [0161]).

Robbins further teaches desk phone 136 and the dual mode subscriber device 130 may ring simultaneously for all incoming calls (see p. 4 [0062]), but fails to explicitly teach the digital cordless handset and the second handset using the telecommunications network are assigned a single telephone number.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Gallant teaches a one-number communications system and service for the purpose of allowing a subscriber to receive calls to designated wireless or wireline communications terminals through the use of a single assigned telephone number; and the one number communications system and service allows for a caller to call a single telephone number for a particular subscriber which can terminate at several different devices or locations, thus increasing the probability of the call being completed to the subscriber (see col. 3, lines 38-51). According to Gallant, a subscriber's wireline terminal and wireless terminal are assigned to a single telephone number, and as a consequence the subscriber's wireline terminal and wireless terminal are directly associated with and accessible by a single telephone number (see col. 7, lines 8-13). Gallant further teaches a nearly parallel call completion to both of the subscriber's wireline terminal and wireless terminal assigned to a single telephone number (see col. 7, lines 24-26).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Robbins with the teaching of Gallant, in order to increase the

probability of completing a call to a subscriber by assigning a single telephone number to a subscriber's wireline and/or wireless terminal and to enable a caller to reach the subscriber irrespective of his location as taught by Gallant (see col. 3, lines 38-51 and col. 7, lines 8-26).

Regarding claim 48, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the ring tone is generated substantially simultaneously at the digital cordless handset and the second handset (see *Gallant,* col. 7, lines 24-26 and *Robbins*, p. 4 [0062] [i.e. Gallant's teaching of a nearly parallel call completion to both of the subscriber's wireline terminal and wireless terminal assigned to ***a single telephone number*** in combination with the teaching of Robbins that desk phone 136 and the dual mode subscriber device 130 may ring simultaneously for all incoming calls meets the limitations of "the ring tone is generated substantially simultaneously at the digital cordless handset and the second handset"]).

Regarding claim 49, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the telecommunications network comprises a public switched telephone network (see *Robbins,* p. 2 [0019], p. 6 [0078] and Fig. 6, and *Gallant*, col. 6, lines 6-14 and Fig. 2; where a public switched telephone network 140 is shown).

Regarding claim 50, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 49. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the second

handset comprises at least one wired handset connected to the public switched telephone network (see *Robbins*, p. 3 [0054], p. 4 [0062] and Fig. 6).

Regarding claim 51, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the telecommunications network comprises a wireless telecommunications network providing wireless telecommunications on wireless communications frequencies (see *Robbins,* p. 3 [0054 & 0056], and *Gallant*, col. 6, lines 35-40 and Fig. 2; where a wireless switch 130 for communicating with subscriber wireless terminals 110 and wired to data signaling network 160 constituting a wireless telecommunications network is shown).

Regarding claim 52, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 51. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the second handset comprises a wireless device communicating with the wireless telecommunications network via the wireless communications frequencies (see *Robbins*, p. 3 [0054], p. 4 [0062] and Fig. 6).

Regarding claim 53, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the wireless access point provides voice-over-internet- protocol (VOIP) service to the digital cordless handset (see *Robbins*, p. 4 [0058 & 0061]).

Regarding claim 54, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the wireless access point is wired to the wired data network through a broadband residential

gateway comprising a broadband modem and a router, the broadband residential gateway enabling another wireless access point to connect to the wired data network (see *Robbins*, p. 5 [0069] and p. 7 [0088]).

Regarding claim 55, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. Robbins in view of Gallant further teaches the media gateway, wherein the wireless access point uses subscriber identity module SIM information from the digital cordless handset to determine if a user associated with the digital cordless handset is a subscriber to the wired data network (see *Robbins*, p. 16 [0160 & 0162]).

8. Claims 56 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robbins et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0072593 A1 (hereinafter Robbins)** and **Gallant, U.S. Patent Number 6,259,782 (hereinafter Gallant)** as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of **Mohammed, U.S. Patent Number 6,922,559 (hereinafter Mohammed).**

Regarding claims 56 and 57, Robbins in view of Gallant teaches all the limitations of claim 47. The combination of Robbins and Gallant fails to explicitly teach the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection providing wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider.

Mohammed, however, teaches a system, wherein an unlicensed base station subsequently provides service to a handset using unlicensed, free spectrum (e.g., spectrum around 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz) and when a subscriber of the handset is within range of the unlicensed base station, the subscriber enjoys low cost, high speed and

high quality voice and data services (see col. 2, lines 19-30). Mohammed further teaches, in addition, the subscriber enjoys extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building, since this type of service range is not reliably provided by a licensed wireless system (see col. 2, lines 25-31).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Robbins and Gallant with Mohammed, wherein the wireless connection comprises an unregulated wireless connection, and wherein the unregulated wireless connection comprises a connection providing wireless service using at least one frequency not assigned to a service provider, in order for a subscriber to enjoy low cost, high speed and high quality voice and data services in addition to enjoying an extended service range coverage since the handset can receive services deep within a building.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony S. Addy whose telephone number is 571-272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc M. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :11/14/2007, 10/25/2007, 10/05/2007 & 05/24/2007.